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PROP AIRTOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MOBROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-HEARS THE MUNTER, NIELO'S GARDEN, Broadway - SECRET MARRIAGE - TRREE GRAND PAS ELP KING. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-WINTER'S TALE LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-Two Loves WALLACK'S THRATRE, Ercadway-Game of Life-Po-BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Black Eved

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Brondway-Ethiopian Per-BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad

ATHEN HUM, No. 664 Broadway-PANORAMIC PICTORES OF CHINA AND JAPAN. CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Broadway-Complimentary and Parewell Bergert Concert to Pact Julien.

New York, Sunday, March 2, 1856.

The News.

There was a report in circulation yesterday that a disabled steamer supposed of course to have been the Pacific, was seen on the 19th ult. by a vessel arrived at St. Johns, N. F. We give the report more in detail in another column. Very little re-liance was placed upon it so far as it had any reference to the Pacific.

The steamship America arrived at Boston at seven o'cleck last evening. Our despatch furnishes us with further interesting intelligence. Capt. Wickman, of the America, save there is no truth in the report that a steamer was seen on the third day out. heading towards St. George's Channel, as reported from Halifax. He is of opinion that if the Pacific got into the ice she will yet be heard from.

The Arago arrived yesterday with the foreign mails and files of European papers to the 13th ult. enabling us to lay before our readers interesting letters from our correspondents at London, Paris and Rome, and an important debate which took place in the British Parliament on American affairs. The mails by the America will probably arrive here to-day, putting us in possession of the details of the news to the 16th, assummary of which appeared in yesterday's HERALD. The Baltic, which left Liverpool on the 20th inst., is now in her eleventh day

In the State Senate yesterday the bill to prevent illegal voting in the city of New York was debated in an elaborate manner by Mr. Hall in favor, and Mr. Wadsworth against it. In the Assembly the motion to refer the New York tax bill to a special committee was debated at length, and the bill finally referred to the Committee on Cities and Vil-lages. A proposition to erect a monument to Thomas Paine was tabled by a vote of 54 to 27.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention ad journed yesterday. We give under the telegraphic bead the resolutions adopted by the meeting. Mr. Buchanan is evidently the first choice of the democrats of Virginia as a candidate for the Presidency.

Our late Mexican files contain two most interest ing official papers, which we have had translated and publish to-day. They are in the shape of addresses, dated on the 8th and 16th of January, from Sener Lafragua, Minister of the Interior to the Go vernors of the States, in which that official fully acknowledges the existence of innumerable intrigues plets and conspiracies against the executive govern ment, the want of unity of counsel for public good, popular disorders and the approaching disorganiza tion of all rule, with the dread of a near and very terrible social convulsion. This proceeds, in his opinion, from what he calls the " seactionary" designs of different leading chiefs, including Tamirez, Uraga, Castillo, and Guitian who, as he alleges, want to temporarily gratify their own ends and ambition at the expense of th ruin of their common country. He appeals to all good citizens to oppose " reaction," and sostain the government now in power. The papers show clearly that unhappy Mexico is utterly prostrated at the feet of a horde of spoilsmen, that she is unable now to raise herself, and that universal anarchy can only be prevented by aid from the outside.

The argument for the defendant, in the case of Orden against Astor, was concluded on Friday last when the Court adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock. The argument for the plaintin will then be commenced, and the summing up will probably occupy the whole week. -

The Champer of Commerce met vesterday, and passed a series of resolutions against the attempted abolition of the Harbor Encroachment Commission a bill being now before the Legislature for that purpose. Twenty of our most distinguished merchants were appointed as a committee to proceed to Albany on Wednesday next, and enlighten the Legisiature on the subject.

The St. David's Benevolent Society celebrated their sixteenth anniversary at the Metropolitan last evening. About two hundred persons, including the invited guests, partook of a magnificent dinner, and the evening was spent agreeably in giving toasts making speeches, singing, &c., &c. We are compelled to omit our report this morning.

We learn from the report of the City Inspector that there were 380 deaths in the city during the past week, namely, 63 men, 59 women, 128 boys and 130 girls, showing a decrease of 7 on the mortality of the week previous. There were 12 deaths from bronchitis, 44 of consumption, 27 of inflammation of the lungs, 4 of congestion of the lungs, 15 of dropsy in the head, 4 of typhus fever, 8 of disease of the heart, 11 of inflammation of the bowels, 8 o inflammation of the brain, 7 of palsy, 4 of smallpox 34 of convulsions (infantile), 11 of croup, 38 scarlet fever, 24 of marasmus (infantile), and 9 of measles. There were also 2 premature births, 40 cases of stillborn, and 5 deaths from violent causes. The following is the classification of diseases:-Bones, joints, &c., 2; brain and nerves, 75; generative organs, 4; heart and blood vessels, 17; lungs, throat &c., 109; old age, 6; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 57; stillborn and premature births, 42; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 49; uncertain seat and general fevers, 17; urinary organs, 2. The nativity table gives 288 natives of the United States, 47 of Ireland, Germany 24, England 11, and the balance of various European countries.

marks, recently put up on the Florida reets, the real value of which will be fully appreciated by those navigating the Gulf of Mexico on the coast of Plorida. The sales of cotton were notive yesterday, and the market closed firm. The transactions embraced about 2,000 bales. Flour and grain were without charge of moment, while transactions were light, as dealers were waiting steamer's letters. Pork, owing to the large stock on the 1st instant, fell off and mess sold at \$16 31 a \$16 374, closing dull at the former figure. Lard was dull, at 10%, for fair to good. A fair ensiness was done in sugars and cotee, at firm rates, breights were outhanged, while

ing the receipt of private letters.

Under our maritime head of this morning will be

found a list of highly important and useful day

The Pittsburg and Philadelphia Conver-The Ripe Praits of the Canens Sys-

It was to be expected that a system which commenced in management would end in treason. The Pittsburg and Philadelphia Conventions purport to have been representative and deliberative bodies; they were neither -they were cabala of low, mousing politicians, who had not the merit of pretending to be patriotic. They were gatherings of self-constituted spoilsmen, political fortune hunters and bold impostors. It is thus every four years we are afflicted by the swarming of politicians in this country, invariably producing new combinations and platforms, and often inducting into the hives of office a horde of rapacious charlatans and political paupers, who become the agents of the people, the ministers and judges of the public service, for the time being. It would be folly to suppose the affairs of the government can be perfectly administered. If Mr. Jefferson had not informed us that men are not angels, we might feel some assurance of their imperfections from the history of the past, and a view of the present condition of our affairs. Government, in the United States, is based upon public opinionthat is the corner stone and foundation of the republic. In order to give effect to this opinion, we have established certain organic forms, which are lifeless till brought into action by the voice of the people. It is manifest from this statement that the very soul of the public administration, and of the government itself, is to be found in an unbiassed, an absolutely free expression of the sentiments of the persons legally authorized to vote at elections. It is the hightest duty a citizen can perform, that of depositing his vote for this or that candidate for office. The right thus to vote imposes a corresponding obligation to exercise due discretion in the act; this right and obligation in fact constitute the only essential difference between the citizen and the subject-between republicanism and monarchy. Hence the constitution has devolved upon

the people of the United States the duty of electing, once in four years, their chief magistrate, and at one time and another nearly all their public officers. This is the theory of our federal and State systems. It was natural in such a condition of things that there should be efforts made to subvert this admirable process of equality and accountability. Men are ambitious, and often restless and uneasy under even the mildest restraints - some are vicious, others are mercenary, others are capricious, enjoying life only in the midst of political storms and hurricanes. It is not, therefore, wonderful t at devices have been conceived under which the forms of the government and the nominal rights of the people to vote have been retained and acknowledged, while the actual privilege of selecting their officials has been denied them. The caucus or convention system is one of those devices. It undertakes to establish an intermediate estate between the constitution and the people. It is no answer to this assertion to say that conventions only present candidates; because the management by which they are thus presented is such, in effect, as to produce utter confusion amongst the electors, and by forestalling the less active portion of the people, to render them subservient, in fact, to the dictates of the convenion or caucus. This is seen in the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency in 1836, the first positive fruit of the caucus system after ts elimination into the present plan of conventions, under the direction and guidance of Messra. Van Buren and Marcy. Nobody believes that the true public sentiment of the country was represented in that election.

The principles of the democratic masses are those of a vast majority of the American people; but there was nothing in the caudidate presented by the machinery of the Demomend him to popular favor. He was at once the creator and the creation of the intermediate power, and his election was a usurpation, political fraud upon the country; and it was all the more so, because he was the actual originator of the trick by which he was subsequently placed in the Presidential chair. We may say what we will, but there is, after all, with or without the intervention of politicians and conventions, a certain instinct in the pub lie mind which sooner or later will detect the heartlessness of public men. Perhaps this is better illustrated in the lives of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren than in any other two prominent persons in this country. The glorious old hero has gone down to the grave respected, honored and loved by the whole American people; while Mr. Van Buren, rejected first by the voters, in spite of the machinery of the party, and in 1844 by the politicians themselves, now occupies a position which the least notable of our public men would think it a misfortune to be placed in. But after all, it was the instinct of self-pre servation, and no merit of the Convention, that est seide Mr. Von Buren in 1844

Caucuses and conventions are alike in principle and in practice opposed to the spirit of the contitution, and virtual violations of that compact. All national platforms are mere devices, delusions and spares—all violated by their framers. They lead to the most fatal in fluences in Congress, making legislation the result of the compronises of the day between sections, interests, persons and parties, and thus gradually, but certainly, subverting the constitution itself and substituting the nameless popular expedients of men in its place. It must be recollected that national conventions, thoroughly exemplified by the Philadelphia and Pittsburg gatherings, constitute only a mall portion of the machinery which the system itself brings into life. They are the expressions, in fact, of the vast operations of local politicians, in every State, county and town of the Union, so perfected and carried out a to control public opinion at and before lections.

The most notable effect of this species of combination is seen in its baneful influences upon the public men of the country. It has converted statesmen into politicians; it has substituted for bold, enlarged and comprehensive views, low intrigues and management-corruption and bribery-rewards and penalties. It has diecouraged and rebuked all honorable, statesman-like conduct: all noble, free, patriotic exertion; all disinterested republican sentiment. It has raised up between the constitution and the people dew

with intriguing, managing politicians, and the manufacturers of cabalistic platforms, and occult creeds to mialead the people. The Pittsburg Convention is one of the fruits of this system of irresponsible representation.

The next most visible effect of this work of political demoralization is to be seen in the seramble which we witness for the public offices, and the change produced in the dis pensing power, from the Executive to members of Congress and Senators. Places are now farmed out by the federal representatives to their active agents in the States, to the subservient press and the more subservient local instruments, with a regularity and precision such as might be expected only from some absolute ruler of the nation. Meanwhile, the President, who is himself but an instrument of the general apparatus, skulks behind the Congressional reommendations, which are, in fact, the warrants of his authority to act. The constitution it is true, devolved the duty of appointments upon him, with the concurrence of the Senate; but both these obligations are taken from the legal parties, and the appointments and confirmations, with rare exceptions, settled either by local conventions and individuals or by mators and members of Congress. So far has this shameless work progressed that the latter parties have become sentinels at the doors of the Executive mansion, to pass whom is impossible without a previous warrant from themselves. The President is, in fact, inaccessible to the people—he speaks concerning the duties they devolved upon him, only through the three hundred representatives to the national Legislature, who, by the machinery of parties, have become his masters, the dispensers of Executiv offices and favors. In this condition of things, what wonder is it that there is a growing irresponsibility amongst federal agents-a loose state of morals and accountability, and a vast increase of expenditures on the part of the general government? What wonder that the Treasury has so many leaks, and the people so many defaulters ?-- that public and private morals have so fearfully declined, and that questionable reputation and ignorance are installed in high places? What wouder is it that our foreign affairs have been so badly conducted, our legislation corrupted, our government surrounded by a horde of speculators, gamblers and moral lepers?-that the public lands bave been squandered, the pu lie treasury robbed, and the national character dis-

graced? All these results have followed the induction of the caucus and convention system; and as that system has become the law to all parties. and its principles have been generally carried into execution, so have we descended in the scale of national corruption and official bribery. It has made a government of singular stability and purity in design and practice. one of management, uncertainty and fraud. It has stricken do an all the best of our public men, and thus added ingratitude to crime. It has converted the public offices into instruments of selfish demagoguism, confining rewards to unscrupulous partizans, proscribing integrity and ability, and building up everywhere in the Union an overshadowing despotism unknown to the constitution, and utterly subversive of the true principles of democratic equality.

Religious Liberty in Turkey-Highly Im

We publish this morning a mass of highly interesting and important intelligence from Constantinople, on the subject of religious liberty in Turkey. The letter of Mr. Righter, a member of the Evangelical (Missionary) Al liance out there, explains itself; and also the fact that it is to him, as a correspondent of one of our religious cotemporaries, that we are in debted for the instructive letter of our Minis ter at the Porte to the Grand Vizier. This appeal of Mr. Spence for the abolition of the death penalty against apostates in the Turkish dominions from the faith of the Prophet, will be read with gratification by every American at home or abroad.

The extract in connection with the aforesaid letters, which we republish from one of our London exchanges, shows that in this significant religious movement, the Evangelical Alliance have been sustained by the active cooperation of the diplomatic agents at Constantinople of all the great European Powers represented there at the time, including, also, our own ambassador, who has most probably been acting in the matter under the full authority of his government. It is evident, also, from the facts and opinions derived from these vations sources, that there can be no doubt of the speedy and absolute abolition of the death penalty in question, throughout the Turkish mpire. It must be one of the first of the inevitable results of this Turko-Russian war; and others as marked and momentous in the religious, civil and political revolutionizing of the Turkish dominions, will be comprehended in the peace with Russia, or among the early fruits of a pacification. The Sultan has no other alternative than to submit to the decrees of the Western Powers, and abide by the consequences. The knell of Moslemism in Europe was sounded with the departure of Menschikoff from Constantinople; and in seeking the protection of England and France against Russia, the Sultan has but changed the destiny of Turkey from one set of Christian conquerors to two

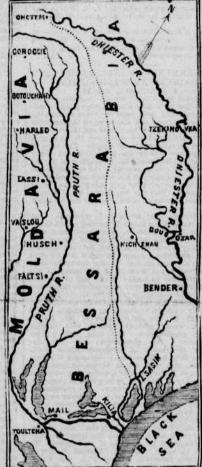
The abolition of the penalty of death against all Turks who may turn infidels (which is the Mahometan definition of all other religions) is an imperative necessity to the Christian allies of the Porte. Their pretension that their war with Russia has been a war of civilization against barbarism must otherwise be abandoned. The war, we all know, was a war of self-interest, and of jealousy of the overshadowing power of Russia in the Ea-t; and a war, not for the preservation, but for the possession or control of Turkey against Russia. But for the sake of appearances, and in furtherance of their own selfish designs, the allies must do something for the Christianization and civilization of Turkey; and from necessary concessions between the respective claims of the Protestant Church of England. the Catholic Church of France and the Greek Church of Russia, it is quite possible that Turkey, from being the most barbarous and bigotted religious Power of Europe, will soon become the most liberal and tolerant.

count, as it establishes a conspicuous landmark at the beginning of the retreat of Moslemism back into the heart of Asia.

The Proposed Russe-Turkish Boundary. It is understood that the Peace Conference which met last week at Paris will have laid before it a proposal to alter the boundary line between Russia and the Danubian Principalities, so as to free the Danube from Russian control. A few words will briefly explain the relative position of the Powers concerned. Previous to 1792, the southwestern boundary of Russia was the Dniester. During the wars which were fought in the early portion of the century she crossed the Dniester, and seized Bessarabia; and in this seizure she was confirmed by the treaty of Bucharest, which fixed the Pruth as the new boundary line. The late Emperor Nicholas, not yet satisfied, insisted on a further cession of territory by his feeble southern neighbors; and by the treaty of Adrianople, in 1828, the true Russian boundary was fixed at the southern side of the Danube, thus conceding to Russia possession of all the mouths of the river, and the islands it contains.

It is now alleged that Russia has exerted her influence as sovereign to obstruct the navigation of the Danube, and impede the trade of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. Acting on this persuasion, the Allies, with whom it is said that Austria concurs, demand that the Russian boundary be pushed back-not to the point where it stood before 1792, but half way to the Dniester, so as to divide Bessarabia in two, and leave Russia half instead of the

The proposal will be best understood by glance at this map. The dotted lines are the proposed boundary; the present, it is needless to remark, is the river Pruth:-



The territory of which it is thus proposed to deprive Russia may be roughly estimated at 9,000 square miles, a trifle more than the area of New Hampshire. The land is very fertile produces wheat, tobacco, hemp, flax, &c., in quantities, together with good wines; exports tallow, cattle, wool, cheese, and the like. It is fairly peopled; the proportion of heads to

It is plain, however, that Russia's loss, if she loses the territory in question, will not be so much in actual dominion, but in power. She will lose the control of the mouths of the Danube, by far the most important and valuable of her commercial rights in the south. Free trade will doubtless be established in a modified form in the flourishing provinces on the Danube; and the producers of the Volga and the Don will be undersold in the Levant and the British markets.

If Russia submits to this, it will be fair to say she is beaten.

Kews from Micaragua-Settlement of the Mosquito Dispute.

The extracts from El Nicaraguense and the letters which we published the other day, and those we publish in another column, show that the new government of Nicaragua is proceeding firmly and successfully to consolidate its power and vindicate its dominion over its rightful territory. Its last act has been the solution of the Mosquito question, and the final demolition of that phantom Power-the Mosquito kingdom-by a quiet assertion of Nicaracua's sovereignty over the whole territory claimed by the psuedo King of Mosquito. In appearance, the decree by which this stroke of policy is effected is directed against Colonel Kinney. It would be wrong, however, to infer therefrom that Walker and his government are necessarily animated by feelings of hostility to Kinney. Kinney is the occupant of the territory, and as lawyers would say, the validity of his grantor's title must be tested in an action of trespass against him The State of Nicaragua, properly igporing the Mosquito King altogether, finds this Colonel occupying and claiming sovereignty over a portion of her territory, and notifies him that his claim is treasonable; just as the United States would do if the Earl of Selkirk or any other party were to claim deminion over a portion of their territory, and send emigrants to take possession of it under a lease from him. Col. Kinney appears to have imagined that Nicaragoa ought to have proceeded by means of a lawsuit brought in her Courts to eject him. But it would be something new for a sovereign power to submit her

title to the dominions she claims to the arbi-

tration of a court of justice, in order to satisfy

the sensibilities of a foreigner, who chose to

impuge that title. We apprehend that if a

hand of Hnglishmen seized Long Island and

set up the British flag there, and notified the

public of their intention to anglicise the island

in an ultimate design of annexing it to the

British empire, the government of the United

ed and conveyed out of the territory by order of the head of the government. We must wait for further intelligence before forming an opinion on this matter. It is easy to understand, however, that Gen. Walker may have contemplated a friendly understanding with Kinney, and connived at, if he did not solicit his visit to Granada; that the Colonel, finding his title absolutely worthless, may, in the natural irritation of the moment of his losses, have uttered language which a prudent ruler

of Nicaragus, in her present delicate state, may have deemed dangerous; and that, under the peculiar mutual rela-tions of Kinney and Walker, the one happening to have the power at the moment may have deemed it safe and judicious to exert that power to get rid of his rival quietly. We do not know that these are the facts; but there is nothing improbable in this version of the story. There is an idle rumor affoat that Col. Kinney had applied to the United States government for redress against Gen. Walker. Those who repeat this pay a poor compliment to the Colonel's sagacity. He is too old a man not to know that the State of Nicaragua will not be denied control over her own territory-at all events by the United States; or to suppose that this country would interfere to support a title which it has uniformly refused to acknowledge, in favor of a person who has formally renounced her protection. In the end, it is perhaps not wholly unjustifiable to hope that the two Americans who have coupled their names the most conspicuously with the revividication of Central America will see the advantage they may derive from a friendly co-operation on a basis of patriotic regard for their adopted country: that Gen. Walker will not allow feeling or passion to blind him to the valuable qualities of his unsuccess-ful rival; and that Col. Kinney will come to admit that though he cannot be Casar, there is a lower rank which may be worthy of his energy and his talents.

As to the general prospects of Central Ame rica, they are steadily brightening. It is perhaps not too much to estimate that five hundred Americans leave the United States every week for Central America. Such a population must soon give a tone to society and enterprise there. Walker's government has attained such solidity that he has been enabled to reduce the pay of the troops to so low a figure that most of them will find it pay better to work at other trades. Better than all, the fears that Walker would go to war with his neighbors are wholly dispelled. Costa Rica has already made a friendly treaty with the Walker government: the other States will doubtless soon follow the example. To suppose that they would not, in the face of the thoroughly sensible policy which Walker has pursued and promises to pursue, would argue a degree of obstinacy and folly in them that cannot be credited.

Departure of Hon. G. M. Dallas for England. Among the passengers who left this port yesterday by the steamer Atlantic for Liverpool, was the Hon. G. M. Dallas, the newly appointed Minister to England. A large number of the personal and political triends of Mr. Dallas assembled on the pier to bid him adieu, and as the yease! e't the dock they gave him three hearty cheers tarice repeated. He is accompanied by his family, who will remain with him in England during his stay in that country. They spent the last three or four days previous to their departure with Cot. James B. Murray of this city, who entertained a large party on Friday evening at hi residence in Washington place, to meet the new Minister, and to express their confidence in his ability and patriotism in the important mission which he has under

Among those who called upon Mr. Dallas were Lieut. Gen. Scott, Commodore Perry, Hop. Edward Everett, Judge Kane of Philadelphia, Dr. Kane, (Arctic Expeditien.) Hor. James S. Wadsworth, Hon. R. J. Walker, Hugh Maxwell, Esq., Collector Redfield, and many

A committee of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Hon Moses H. Grinnell, William Hoge, Esq., Paul N. Spafferd, James Lee and Thomas Tileston, besides severa bankers and merchants, also waited upon Mr. Dallas and Mr. I allas carries with him the support of the whole community, and has reason to feel that he represents and illustrates the sentiments of our whole people.

G. W. Beach, Esq., also went out in the steamer At-

lartic, as bearer of special despatches from the Hon. W. L. Marcy to the United States Legation at London.

MR. EVERETT ON WASHINGTON.—We learn that the honorable Edward Everett will deliver his discourse on the character of Washington, pronounced at Boston on the 22d, before the Mercantile Library Association, on the 2d preximo, at the Academy of Music. Mr. Everett is the most graceful and polished of American orators.

The Advent of Spring.

There is an old superstition extant to the effect that the kind of weather that prevails on the 29th of Feb rusry prognosticates what we may expect every day during the ensuing month. This prognostic, howeve failed this year. On the 29th, the weather was ballon and bright, and the air was filled with a delicious haze suggestive of the relaxed rigors of winter and the return of the season of verdure and renewed vegetation. But yesterday, au contraire, was stormy, blowy and snowy—
a dismal wintry day. A snow storm reached the city in the afternoon, and continued to rage with great violence until a late hour at night.

Well, winter is over at last, and we are satisfied that there are but few persons who feel regret thereat. The season just over has been a severe one-bad for business men, and fruitful of disaster to our merchants, and to

nen, and fruitful of disaster to eur merchants, and to those "who went down to the sea in ships;" for many a poor fellow found a cold and tearful death on our coasts tile winter, and many a gailant ship has gone down in the depths of the great sea.

But with spring comes pleasanter auguries. Business nen are confident that the coming season will be one of unusual prosperity for them; and though March storms have a bad reputation among mariuers, there is a safts action in the thought that they cannot be as disastrous as those of the past smiler.

Spring has always been hailed with feastings and rejoicings, and some of the most significant religious symbols of the Hebrews—the sacrifice of the lamb, for instance—tipily the interest with which mankind have looked forward to the season or renewed vegetation.

To most of us, especially those who are country born, spring is full of suggestive reminiscences. Who does not remember the strong decontions, very black and very bitter, which were annually forced down our unwilling throats with the comforting assurance, that it was "very models are the season of the rest past of the season of the conforting assurance, that it was "very models are the season of the rest past of the season of the conforting assurance, that it was "very models are the conforting assurance, that it was "very models are the conforting assurance, that it was "very models are the conforting assurance, that it was "very models are that the conforting assurance, that it was "very models are the conforting assurance, that it was "very models are the conforting assurance, that it was "very models are the conforting assurance, that it was "very models are the conforting assurance, that it was "very models are the conforting assurance, that it was "very models are the conforting assurance, that it was "very models are the conforting assurance, the conforting assurance are constant to the conforting assurance are constant to the conforting assurance are constant to a supplication and the conforting assuran

he comforting assurance, that it was "very pring" the old lady looking the waite whole

pitchers full of the same precious compound, and horrished at the increality we manifested at to the potency of the many stoff.

But a truce to those recollections. Spring has been appostupited by all the leading poers, and has more verses written in its honor than any other resson of the year. In the country it is charming; but spring in New York is entirely unlike the "season" Thomson write about. Just now it is dreadful to contemplate, but worse to confront. Silewalks covered with a thick black slime, such as only can be produced onder the auspices of a New York Commissioner, and all through the centre of our magnificent Broadway, Alpson Apps arise, and Nit their posks, not to admiring but to wondering eyes. What a pity New York is not one immense farm, with the Street Commissioners to manage it; lit we extensicalit would be, never having to pay anything for manner! Would it not be a good plan to let out the soil in Bersalway in lets to raise vegetables out? To be imme New York the condition of the street is no joke, the reason of balls and parties is nearly over, and the nectice have more acting the dresses and recherche Parisian montillas mont be kept out of sight for ever soicing though the fair ones are dying to put them on to see how they look, just because that ungaliant Commissience; will not keep the streets in order. Well, let us he pe or a good string business, for pleasant weather, and above all things for passable streets.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence PERIADELPHIA, March 1-4% P. M.

Notwithstanding the heavy fall of snow which between the constitution and the people new institutions, statutes and laws; and these have been enforced as if they constituted, in fact, the most vital part of the machinery of government. So far has this work of asurpation and demoralization gone, that now the country is rife with conspiracies against the federal Union of the most liberal and tolerant.

British empire, the government of the United States would be much more likely to treat the bave succeeded his morning a phase goe to see is unabstrated in truders to be a pointer two of the great intruders to be a pointer two of the great civil, political and religious revolution, comment. So far has this work of asurpation and demoralization gone, that now the country is sia. This correspondence, however, is the rife with conspiracies against the federal Union of the united states and laws; and these have been enforced as if they constituted, in fact, is based, reflects but a point or two of the great civil, political and religious revolution, comment. So far has this work of asurpation and demoralization gone, that now the country is sia. This correspondence, however, is the great civil, political and religious revolution, comment. So far has this work of asurpation and demoralization gone, that now the country is sia. This correspondence, however, is the great the fact that the detained first the federal Union in the correspondence upon which this article intruders to beyonets than to County Court the summing the fact that the country is summonses.

Col. Kinney, it is stated, having gone to five love the detained for the United the machinery of the much more likely to treat the bave succeeded his morning a part of the united the intruders to beyonets than to County Court the states would be much more likely to treat the bave succeeded his morning a part of the united the states would be much more likely to treat the bave succeeded his morning to some intruders to beyone the detained for the United States would be much more likely to treat the bave succeede vails, the weather is moderate, and several steamer

TER LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Arrival of the America at Boston

Bosros, March 1, 1866. The royal mail steamship America, from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived here at half past seven o'clock this even-

truth in the report of there having been seen a steamer, on the third day out of the America from Inverseol, heading towards St. George's Channel, as was reported

from Halifax.

The America reports having passed on Wednesday, Feb. 20, in lat. 50 13, ion. 23 54, a large steamer, with two funnels, bound East, supposed to have been the Fulton.

The America encountered large fields of ice during the voyage, and on the 25th ult. passed a large field, and clear water could not be seen to the north from the mast

Captain Wickman thinks that if the Pacific got into the ice she will yet be heard from.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1856. Count Cavour arrived in Paris yesterday. The sudd fall in the English funds yesterday was announced by telegraph to the Paris Bourse, and produced something like a panic. The cause was not known at first, and re-ports were circulated attributing the decline of the English funds to a complete rupture with the United States; to disturbances in the large towns; to the fall of the Palmerston Cabinet, and to other improbable circumstances. The alarm diminished towards the latter par

of the day.

The Assemblée National contains an article in which as attempt is made to inspire distrust concerning the defen-sive works in the course of construction at Portsmonth. It says they cannot be intended as a protection against

either a Russian or an American fleet.

It is said that a difference has arisen in the Sardinian Cabinet on the question of concession to the Holy See.
M. de Cavour, the Prime Minister, is in favor of this policy, while M. Kaltazzi, Minister of the interior, contends that it would be a display of feebleness not warranted by the circumstances.

The America's mails will be sent over the New Haven

road by the train, which leaves Boston for New York to

From Washington.

THE SCOTT AND DAVIS CORRESPONDENCE—THE ANNEXATION OF MOSQUITIA—APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1856.

The correspondence between Gen. Scott and Secretary Davis will be called for by the Senate on Monday. I un-

derstand Gen. Davis will assent to its publication.

The action of Gen. Walker towards Col. Kinney is universally condemned here, and it is being used by Pre-Pierce in defence of his policy towards Nicaregus.

The Doorkeeper to the House of Representatives made his appointment of pages—fourteen—to-day. There were

several hundred applications.

Weather warm and rainy. No Northern mail to night,

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Scnate.

ALBANY, March 1, 1856.

Mr. Brooks presented a petition for a law to regulate the sale of potatoes.

Mr. Rider asked if it was required that the bill should include I rish potatoes.

Mr. Brooks—Certainly; the bill will require sellers of potatoes to give sixty pounds to the bushel.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Bradford (favorably)—To incorporate the Yorkville Library Association.

By Mr. CEVIEM—To regulate the supply of brine for the manufacture of salt.

BLUE INTRODUCED.

manniacture of salt.

By Mr. Riber.—To smead the charter of Flushing.

By Mr. Waddeworm:—To smead the Revised Statutes, relative to trials before Justices of Special Sessions.

The report of the Governors of the New York Hospital was received.

Mr. Spraces moved that the Comptroller be rejuested to report the amount of stock paid in and secured of all incorporated companies in the State, the amount of real and personal property assessed on them, and the amount of taxes paid on them. Passed.

The bill to prevent illegal voting in New York city was debated by Mr. Wadsworth in an elaborate and able speech against the bill, and by Mr. Hale in favor.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause was withdrawn, and progress reported.

Assembly.

REPORTS PAVORABLY.

To a mend the laws relating to the First Division State tild.

Militia.

To amend the New York City Registry act,
To incorporate the Excelsion Medical College.
Amending the charter of Rochester.
To incorporate the Buffalo Board of Trade.
To refer the petition to build a basin in Gowanus bay to the New York Harbor Commissioners. To erect a monument to Gen. N. Herkimer, and to ap-

prepriate \$500.
To improve Trout Brook.
Mr. Tremmen gave notice of a motion to amend the rules by providing that no new bill shall be introduced after the 15th of March.

By Mr. Northerer—To exempt clergymen from paying tolls on plank roads, turnpikes, bridges, &c., when traveling te discharge their duties.

By Mr. DUCANNE—To punish by fine the aduleration of drugs and to prohibit the sale of patent medicines.

By Mr. HRAY—To provide for the erection of a monument to Thomas Paice.

Mr. NORTHERE moved to lay this bill on the table. Carried by \$5 to \$27.

A motion was then made to take it from the table, which elicited a long debate. Motion lost by ayes 30, mays 44.

which elected a long debate. Motion lost by ayes 39, nays 44.

Mr. Foor called up the motion for the reference of the New York Tax bill to a special committee.

This was debated by Messrs. Anthon, Doganne, Woods, Eailey and Mallory, when a motion to refer it to the standing Committee on Cities and Villages was carried. Adjourned.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention.

RICHMOND, March 1, 1856.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

Gov. Floyd reported the following resolutions from the

committee on Resolutions:-Committee on Resolutions:—
The democratic republicans of Virginia, in convention
assembled, following the time honored usages in declaring
the principles which bind them together as a party, do

the principles which bind them together as a party, do resolve—
First. That the true relations between the States and the federal government, and the true rules for the construction of the constitution, are correctly setforth in the resolutions and report of 1798 and 1799 of the General Assmebly of Virginia; and the doctrines therein expounded are hereby adopted at dre affirmed.

Second. That Congress has no power to appropriate, firectly or indirectly, the processo of the sales of public lands, or to grant, directly or indirectly, the public lands to the purposes of internal improvement.

Third. That specific duties, taxing as they do the low priced necessaries of the poor as heavily as the cestly leavings of the 1ch, are unequal, unjust and codous; that duties, designed for protection, foster one branch of industry and cherish one section of the country at the expense of others, and are unterly inconsistent with justice, sound policy and demonate principles, and that we are opposed to any increase of the duties on imports, especially on articles of general and necessary consumption, such as iron, coal, sugar, salt and coarse cotton.

of the duties on imports, especially on articles of general and necessary consumption, such as iron, coal, sugar, sait and coarse cotton.

Fourth. That the federal government ought to adhere, in its foreign policy, to the maxims inculcated by the Father of his Country, and by the Father of Democracy. Fifth. That we re-shirm the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention of 1852 as far as applicable to the present condition of the country.

Sixth. That the vote of the State in the Cincinnati Convention ought to be given for such candidates as will command the greatest attength in the democratic party throughout the Union, and whose principles are known to conform most strictly to the cardinal tenets of the democratic republican faith.

Seventh. That this Convention feel that they could not more emphatically express their condemnation, of the obnaxious tenets and practices of the Know Nothing party, than was done by the democracy of Virginia, at the polls, on the 24th cay of May, 1855.

Fighth. That we upprove of the act known as the Kanas-bersaka act, repealing, as it ddd, the Missouri restriction, which was neglust to the South, and in conflict with the constitution and the equality of the States.

Ninth. That this Convention approves fully and sudoress cordially the principle contained in the aforesaid act, which secures to the citizens of a Territory, in aplying for admission into the Union as a State, the right to establish their own form of government, with such powers, limitations and restrictions as they may think reper, subject only to the constitution of the United to expect the subject on the form of government to be requibled.

in the strict relation of the democracy of this state providing of preference of the democracy of this state among the distinguished gentlemes who may be presented for the Cincinnati nomination, they have no hesitation in declaring they cordially approve of the cardical measures and the bold and able state papers of President Pierce, by which the fundamental principles of the democratic faith have been illustrated.

General Pierce is dead in Virginia, and Mr. Buchanen is the first choice of most, and the second chice of all, the democrats in the State. Gen. Gerdon, of Hoemsele, made a ra'ly for Pierce, but it felt still-born, though the veteran General is always popular. The weakstin which was offered for the administration couldnot pass until the Committee explained to the C aventor that It was not to be construed into an endorsement on recom-mendation of Pierce. No transit glor is mundi. Figula is ure for Old Buck.

The business of the Convention is nearly over, and it will adjourn this evening.

From Salt Lake, Kansas, &c The mail which lef Sait Lake in Degember party were greatly detained by snow, the corage depth